IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Thoughts and Topics for Sunday Reading and Thought.

CAREFULLY COMPILED SELECTIONS.

A Recipe for a Day-Importance of Making Allowance Manners and Life A Good Example... Religious Notes.

Canadimity is not atteory or a speculation, The Christian religion is a mighty lever by the help of which degraded and suffering humanly has again and again been strengthened to the little of the mire."—Gorran.

A RECIPE FOR A DAY.

And a little leaven of prayer And a little bit of morning gold

Add to your meal some merriment.
And a hought for kith and kim.
And then as your prime ingredients,
A pictif of work throw in.

Put spice it all with the essence of love.
And a little whiff of plas—
Let a size old book and a glance above complete the well-made day.
—Selected.

Look at Both Sides.

The following extract is from Mr. Stanley's list book. It is a good idinstration of the imperance of "making allowance," as we say, we are all apt to let the mood of the hour To illustrate the different views men take of

fever attacks, animad-Manyonkou as follows; heat and the long march for made me feel as if I string for a drink of cool water, whage in the plain and asked a made not proposed in the plain and asked a made not proposed in the plain and asked to give a little water to drink, he did so: He pointed to the th his spear to the black coze, There, help yourself to what you ow can you call these people a fine hat fine to refuse a man a drink of t is no use talking." ar, good tellow," I answered, "have

r. good lenow. I answered, have bence and I will show you another inight be taken of that man. Have pocket mirror: I will lend you can will see a most ungracious face.

ed in rags,

this native saws such a man, with such

rely aspect, coming to him. How did

him Did you give him one of your

ng simles that would make a buildo

nais charge. I doubt it. You were

versat thirsty, You said importously

ne a trink of water, and your manner

instantly, or — Why should be, a free

elose his own deorway, obey such a

andr. Ho did not know you, and prob
ar appearance suggested it would not

sant to cultivate your acquaintance,

on going to be of those travelers

an never recognize the good that

Africa or the Africans? To

ther confusion, unfortunate man, let

you of an occurrence that happened

as to one of your own personal friends,

an of whom he tells the story was

a brother or a cousin of this same

has who has incurred your displeasure,

meer had a had attack of fever, he was native saw such a man, with such with a vertigo, he reeled and sank in by the wayside. The commander of uard saw him not, and passed him bioking a sick comrade lay fainting ost unconscious near him. By and

If he were a brute he might that sharp spear of his into aved from them. A thousand ting freely and gratuitously on of their plantations and fields, ad, without levy of tax or black-do you know that that man you dig, and i guarantee that you will fissed. These poor people have just innered by the Antari, and the conen very tyrannical and overbearing, s making them prevision our caravan

The Relation of Manners to Life, hen Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son, ing will not make you ambassaat your manners may, he touched one so rets of success. The somewhat compose which we call cliquette has its roots these of things, and the amenities that he, distinguish the gentleman from Tennyson sings:

to increase their estimate of

maners and clothes are not without relaand are, to a certain extent, the outare a reciprocal effect which Emerson trably expressed when he said that the g colony of men was revolution-Furla in soap and water more than

Far and Near.

han A. Price was a man who was liked ngebor. The young liked him be-never forgot that he had been young said. He became rich, was made New York city and lived to be very est his life in a steamboat disaster.

[printed paper was found in his
lit was so worn with oft-readteak the truth. Make few promises, to your engagements. Keep your ets, if you have any. When you speak a n look him in the face. Good riue. Good character is above all within your income. When you have been ring the day. Make no haste to be a would prosper. Small and steady we competency with tranquility of Never play at any game of chance. Emptation, through fear you may not and it. Earn money before you spend wer run into debt unless you see plainty to get out again. Never borrow if an possibly avoid it. Do not marry untage able to support a wife, Never breath, flut breath, flut the will believe him. Drink no kind leating liquors, i ver live adversity i within your income. When you on are able to support a wife. Never a evil of any one. Be just before you are arous." Read over the above maxims at at once a week.—The Churchman.

reatly grieved because the bell it hung wis cracked. It was ever and anon telling charles cracked. It was ever and anon tening greef in most dolorous tones, and extine sympathy of many unsophisticated leads. But the ghost of Diogenes coming said, 'Cease your whining, Master Clanger symember in the first place that you maked the bell and in the second place no contact the dolor with was cracked if you didn't hem." Moral. When you meet a man who is always complaining of the heterodoxy of the church and the want of harmony among its members, tell him this fable. Those who make the most complaint are often those who are most to blame. How is it with you, any way—is there a cracked bell in your church, and are you the clapper?

What Do You Read?

The greatest hindrance to a deeper piety with many christians is in the books they read. The prophets describe some of old times feeding on "ashes," and others as feeding on "wind," and it is to be feared the mental pabulum of some Christians is as poor diet as this and oftentimes the books they read leave a moral taint which may never be overcome. Christian Inquirer. overcome, - Christian Inquirer.

Oxen-What are They?

An Australian tribe, when they first saw a wagon drawn by oxen, were much puzzled as to what the oven could be. It afterward appeared that some thought they were spirits, because they had spears on their heads; while others maintained that they were the wives of the white men, because they carried the burdens which, among Australians, is woman's special duty.

The Sunday Movement in France. It is remarkable that, whilst we as a nation are inclining to relax our observance of the Lord's Day, in France and other Continental Lord's Day, in France and other Continental countries there is a steadily increasing movement in the opposite direction. The International Congress, held in Paris in September, 189, awakened public attention to this subject. I pwards of two hundred leading men, of almost every variety of political and religious opinious, there met to discuss it. This resulted in the formation of the "Popular League for Sunday rest in France," under the presidency of M. Jules Simon and of M. Leon Say, two distinguished statesmen of the Liberal school. Its basis is neutrality as regards religion, so as to unite all right-minded men of every creed. There are other societies at work of a distinctly religions character but the League bids fair to be the most successful, as it is supported by representative men of every kind, such as the minister of public works, the heads of great mercantile associations, bishops, Frotestant pastors, etc. Branches have been formed not only in Paris, but in most of the large towns, e. g., londeany Marsellies Love I. His June 14. Branches have been formed not only in Paris, but in most of the large towns, e. g., Bordeaux, Mar-eilles, Lyons Lille. It would be far better if all were agreed in acknowledging the divine claims of the day, yet we are thankful that so many are seeking to secure a weekly rest for their fellow-man. "Man," said Jules Simon at a meeting of the League last March, "is not a sort of selfacting machine, he is something more—he is thought, he is a heart, and he must consequently have time to hear his heart beat." Froudhou long since said that "in the observance of the Sunday lies the most fruitful principle of our future progress." Many are the indirect testimonies thus given to the truth of our Lord's words: "The Subbath was made for man, and not man for the Subbath, therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the

Of the sixty-five cardinals of the Church of Rome only four are below the age of fifty. Seven are more than eighty.

The corner-stone of St. Augustine's chapel, first Episcopal church for colored people in Hoston, has been laid. The chapel is a mis-sion of the Church of St. John the Evange-

The Icelandic Lutherans in this country and Manitoba are cared for by three pastors only, one of whom has been sent to iceland to procure four or five more.

Despite the orders issued by the Government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland, members of that organization continue to hold openair meetings in Geneva. The authorities have decided to adopt rigorous measures to suppress those gatherings.

In the parish books at Prestwich, under

world you will find that the true will of its Maker is that its creatures should be happy: that he has made everything beautiful in its time and place, and that it is chiefly by the ment, for, said he "we are between the devil fault of men, when they are allowed the and the deep sea."

The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, New York city, commenced, November 1sth, a series of Suncommenced, November 15th, a series of Sunday evening lectures which promises to be of great interest. The topics are: The lible in its Relation to Human Progress, The Reason, The Church, Inspiration. Theology, Chylization, History, English Literature and Higher Criticism, and The Origin and Transmission of the Books of the Bible, etc. The speakers will be Professors C. A. Briggs, Marvin R. Vin ent and Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Prs. E. B. Coe, A. J. F. Behrends and J. M. Ludlow.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia to found a historical library, addressed by Cardinal Gibbons, His Eminence caused laughter by hard had the eloquent and beloved arch-hishop of Philadelphia, when a small, red-hared lad in Ireland, delighted in repeating the language of Daniel O'Connell, but now the stream of genuine eloquence flowed so freely from the archbishop's own breast that nobody would accuse him of paiming off anybody else's oration as his own. But Archbishop Ryan managed to get square with His rminence. "I forgive the cardinal for his withcisms," he said. "What Nature did for me in early days the pope did for His Eminence later on, by sending him a red

The presbyteries continue to discuss the revision of the confession of faith. In some instances it is evident that their action is Stephen A. Price.

A. Price was a man who was liked of up to by all who knew him. He seems to be a virtual, if not very specific appointments of the seems to be a virtual, if not very specific appointments. proval. The presbytery of Allegheny is the only one thus far that unequivocally and strongly takes action against revision without depreciating the labors of the committee. It earnestly presses upon the general assembly the question, whether in view of the "dangerit was so worn with oft-readow could searcely make out the
less was what was upon the pagood company or none. Never be
to the continue of your mind
to the cultivation of your mind.

A St. Petersburg journal recently gave some interesting statistics respecting Siberm, where terrible subering is at present being experienced in certain districts. The Government of irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, which is divided into five districts, contains only 865,552 persons, of whom three-fourths are of the orthodox religion. There are 457 schools of orthodox rengion. There are 457 schools of different kinds in Irkutsk, where the ind Christian children are taught alongwity side of pagans. Mohammedans, buddhists, and the worshippers of stones and talismans. There are in this extensive region be 60,000 of these latter worshippers, 12,000 day. In the Transbaikal, where the constant of the constant victs are chiefly to be found, there are 1.0,000 women who do not belong to the orthodox religion, and there are thirteen schools, the teachers of which are exiles or deported

The first symptoms of heart disease are short breath, fluttering, faint and hungry spells, pain in side, swoilen ankles, for which Dr. Miles a week.—The Churchman.

Fable of the Clapper.

Clapper in an old church tower professed are all prices of address Dr. Miles are all prices of a ddress Dr. Miles are all prices of

The BEST 10c. PLUGS of PURE SUN-CURED TOBACCO are Hickok & Co.'s H. D. C. and Caroline Sun-Cured.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE STAUNTON RIVER FIGHT.

Colonel Farinholt Replies to General Dabney Maury.

CERTAIN ALLEGED ERRORS CORRECTED.

Another Account of that Famous Engage ment...To Whom the Honor of the Victory is Partly Due-Interesting Details.

The following is an account of the battle at Staunton River bridge, prepared by Colonel B. L. Farinholt, in reply to the account of that memorable engagement from the pen of General Dabney H. Maury, and which was recently published in THE TIMES:

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 20, 1891. General Dabney H. Maury:
Dear Sir.—My attention has been called to
a copy of The Times, of Richmond, Va.,
giving, over your signature, an account of the engagement between the Confederate and Federal forces which took place at Staunton River bridge, on the Richmond and Danville

railroad, on the 25th June, 1864 (you say the | forced. Believing you would not misrepresent the facts intencionally, and would not knowingly minimize the just deserts of one officer to aggrandize the fame and add to the laurels of another, and feeling sure that after the lapse another, and feeling sure that after the lapse another, and reeing sure that after miscon-of so many years you have either miscon-strued the conversation you had with Colonel Stanhope Flournoy or that your remem-brance of his account is at this date imper-

fect. I write to inform you of the facts, and, in justice to myself, place in your hands a correct statement of this engagement. HOW THE FIGHT BEGAN.

I had been in charge of the post at Staunton River bridge for about forty days prior to the engagement preparing its defenses and organizing and drilling the reserve forces. On the 22d of June receiving a telegram from General Beauregard, at that time near Petersburg, that a large raiding party of the enemy was out making its way towards the Danville railroad, I at once sent out courters in every direction calling upon the citizens and all local organizations and soldiers at home "on leave," to come forward and assist in completing the defenses of this, the largest and most important bridge on the railroad, well knowing that if it was given up and destroyed from there to Danville, as the Federal force succeeded in doing at every depot from Burkeville to Staunton bridge, our wagon trains would find it impossible to fill up the long gap until the railroad could be repaired or the rolling stock replaced, and that it would consequently be next to, if not quite, impossible, for General Lee to hold his position in front of Richmond but a short time aftersuch complete destruction of this road, then almost our only afters for supplies from the South I had been in charge of the post at Staun-

plete destruction of this road, then almost our only artery for supplies from the South. only artery for supplies from the South.

As evidence of my correct view of the situation at the time I refer you to an order issued by General Lee almost immediately after this fight for the impressment and use of an extra large number of wagons, detailing all that could be spared from other portions of the army under specially detached vigilant and expert quartermasters and commissaries to cover this gap in the road from Staunton bridge to Burkeville until it could be repaired.

The defenses on both sides of the river, al-

The defenses on both sides of the river, al-The defenses on both sides of the river, al-ready well under way, were rendered as com-plete as the limited time after receiving Gen-eral Beauregard's order up to the hour of the commencement of the fight would permit; every position of which I directed and super-intended myself, including the rifle pits on the north and east sides of the Staunton

COLONEL COLEMAN'S POSITION.

In the parish books at Prestwich, under the parish books at Prestwich and severy to present the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, sumed command of the forces at the bridge and prepared the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, sumed command of the forces at the bridge and prepared the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, sumed command of the forces at the bridge and prepared the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, sumed command of the forces at the bridge and prepared the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, well and prepared the defenses; on the contrary, Colonel Coleman as, well an I well do I remember the words of gallant old Mr. William Clarke, who remarked, when I returned to the defenses on the south side of the river, that I seemed to be satisfied that we should hold the place against all odds, as I had by the disposition of our forces abandoned all idea of retreat and intended that it was to be victory, death or imprison-

fault of men, when they are allowed the liberty of thwarting his laws, that creation groans and travals in pain (Rom. vii., 22). The love of God exists, and you may see it and live in it if you will.—Ruskin's "Lectures on Art."

The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastor of the thurch of the Covenant, New York city, parameted November 1 to a series of the series of a skill from the coveright to me I After Colonel Coleman reported to me I placed him in command of 200 men besides those already on the east side of the river, placing twenty of the 200 behind heavy timber crossed so as to leave loopholes for them to first through, in the form of an A over that the Rev. Mr. Burke was instantly killed by the replacing of a skill from the converge left. the explosion of a shell from the enemy's bat-

Colonel Coleman did his duty gallantly and Colonel Coloman did his duty gallantly and efficiently, and in recognition of which I especially mentioned him in my report to General Lee of the engagement, causing him to give Colonel Coloman due consideration in his congratulatory order to my command.

It was I who sent the message to Colonel Flourney and many other prominent men throughout that and other adjacent counties, urging them to assemble all men who could bear arms even temporarily, to assist in this

bear arms, even temporarily, to assist in this defense.

COLONEL FLOURNOY AND FARMER EDMONDS, Colonel Flournoy, as did Hon. Paul Edmonds then at home on leave, now member of Congress from that district), reported to me for any duty I might assign them to, and as each came mounted and with a goodly number of followers, likewise mounted, I sent one to the nearest ford above and the other to the nearest ford above and the other to the nearest ford below the bridge, each some two miles away, to guard and prevent the enemy crossing to attack us in the rear, while both of these gentlemen and their commands did most efficient service, neither of them were immediately present while the battle was being fought. Your report of it, after giving Colonel Cole.

man the credit of preparing the defenses on the north and east side of the river and commanding those forces, says the rest of the command was held in reserve under Colonel Flournoy on the right bank of the river. This work was armed with four six pounders, which were worked upon the enemy under the com-mand of Captain Marshall.

A GALLANT VIEGINIAN.

Colonel Flournoy was a gentleman sans peur et sans reproche, and as he, by special inpeur et sans reproche, and as he, by special invitation, on two occasions (once at his own
house and once at the house of his neighbor,
Mr. Clarke soon after this engacement met
me and assisted in entertaining me as a compliment for "the most gallant defense," as he
pleased to term it, "made of Staunton river
bridge, his home and household goods." I cannot think for a moment Colonel Flournoy
would have related to you that he was in command of the forces on either side of the river
in this engagement, or that Colonel Coleman
would have claimed for himself what your report of this fight does, viz.: that he assumed command, constructed the defenses and arranged mand, constructed the defenses and arranged the plan of battle on the left bank of the river. Colonel Henry Eaton Coleman, I con-sider, was a man of high sense of honor and a chivalrous, gallant officer. He was my friend. After leaving your office in Washington he came to see me in Baltimore.

Knowing as he did, my report to General Lee and General Lee's complimentary reply to me and my command for the disposition of forces and the determination with which we made this fight Colonel Coleman could not have been my friend and written the friendly letter he did had he believed me to have

claimed any honors due to him.
Colonel R. E. Withers, commandant at Danville at the time, knew all about the fight.
He most efficiently aided me with all the men at his command when I telegraphed him the situation, and the Danville contingent con-

situation, and the Danvine contingent con-situated a great moral as well as material sup-port, many of them being old soldiers.

I inclose a letter from Colonel Withers, written not long after the battle, but after he had time to know all the facts from the officers of his own command, who were enomcers of his own command, who were engaged under my immediate supervision. I also inclose General R. E. Lee's letter to my command showing a due appreciation of the gravity of the situation and the invaluable service rendered at the time by holding the position—the key to all our supplies—against such odds.

This is a mistake; we still have enough credit left, and it may be correctly termed a remarkable victory, when as I find by reference to my report we had 938 men; of these only 150 veterans, the remainder being the galiant reserves and citizens from adjacent counties, who deserve all the encomiums you have bestowed upon them. In the management of these I was ably assisted by Captain T. T. Boswell, of Mecklenburg. The enemy had 6,000 well-trained and splendidly equipped troops, over 3,000 of whom advanced to the charge repeatedly on our small force, being as often disastrously repelled.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

ANOTHER MISTAKE. Your description is in error in stating that "General Wilson made his headquarters on McPhail's lawn from whence he could view the field of battle and all of its approaches." Really neither Staunton bridge nor but few of its approaches can be seen from McPhail's residence or lawn which is (or was in 1864) obstructed from any extensive view by inter-

vening woods.

I had the pleasure of knowing all of the family except Major McPhail, who was absent with his command at the front.

And I designedly had the empty trains frequently run back and forth between our defenses and Clover depot, while the enemy were approaching and deploying, our men being instructed to huzza on the arrival of every train, thus giving plausibility to the every train, thus giving plausibility to the report of Mrs. McPhail to the Federal com-mander, and giving him apparently good reason to believe we were rapidly being rein-

I do not think, General, that any of us deserve very great credit for doing our duty in what we believe to be right by both instruction and inheritance, but none of us are willing when having done our duty to have our work ascribed to others and our children deprived of such honor and credit as our contemporaries and posterity think but just to award

I am, most respectfully, B. L. FARINHOLT.

N. B. I also append extracts from a letter from Captain W. T. Atkins, of Boydton, Va., who most efficiently aided as my adjutant in carrying out the details of the engagement, being himself frequently exposed to the se-verest fire of the enemy in doing so.

REPORT TO GENERAL LEE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 16th July, 1864. Captain B. L. Farinholt, Commanding at

Staunton River Bridge: Captain,-Your report of the repulse of the Captain.—Your report of the repulse of the enemy by the forces under your command on Saturday, 25th ulto. at Staunton River bridge has been received. Please express my thanks to the men and officers engaged for the galantry and determination with which they repelled every assault of the enemy. I regret the painful wound of Colonel C. leman, of the Twelfth North Carolina, who exhibited such a noble example of patroism and bravery in noble example of patriotism and bravery in leaving home, though wounded, and taking an active part in the defense of the post. Thanking you for the skill and conduct with which you have executed the charge committed to you, I am very respectfully your obedient ser vant. R. E. LEE, General.

COLONEL WITHERS' CONGRATULATIONS, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, DANVILLE, June 27, 1864.

Captain Fairinholt, Commanding Staunton

Captain Fairinholt, Commanding Beautiful River Bridge:
Captain,—I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the very handsome and successful defense of your position against a largely superior force of the enemy.
The service you have rendered will be highly appreciated by the whole country.
I am glad to know that some of the companies from this place contributed so essentially to the result.

to the result.
Please send me an accurate list of the riesse send me an accurate list of the casualties of the command as soon as you can, and a detailed account of the whole aliar. Present to the officers and men of your command my high appreciation of the service rendered, and my confident belief that the next party of raiders will give them a "wide lighth"

I learn that you have captured a consider-

account of the fight at Staumon River bridge in June, 1854, came duly to hand.

Of course it was unintentional, but never-theless the account does you a great injustice in giving to others the credit of planning and directing what General Maury correctly terms "the most remarkable fight of the war."

I was an active participant in the right and probably knew more about its details than any other person except yourself, and very cheerfully give you my recollection of its main features.

From the time I reached the bridge until I left, you were in unquestioned command of all the troops on both sides of the river, di recting in person every movement, disposi-tion of the troops and other details of the fight, every officer present looking to you for and obeying your orders.

Colonel H. E. Coleman did not reach the Bridge until the morning of the 25th when he reported to you for duty, and you assigned him to the immediate command of about one hundred and fifty men then placed at the foot of the bridge on the north side of the river.

General Maury also misunderstood Colonel Flournoy as to where he was stationed during the fight. The Colonel, with some mounted men he had raised, was guarding Cole's Ferry two or three miles above the bridge, to prevent the Federal forces crossing there.
Yours truly, W. T. ATEINS.

An Unfought Duel.

The practice of dueling is practically ex-The practice of dueling is practically ex-tinct in this country, and soon will be, doubt-less, in all parts of the world. Sensible minds everywhere see the absurdity of it, though men in passion, or acting under a false notion of honor, may sometimes yield to the foolish requirements of the "code."

At one time two well-known Frenchmen,

Cham, the caricaturist, and Philippe Gillie, a man of letters, had a violent quarrel in a theatre after the play was over. Their friends interceded, but only made matters worse.

One of the men challenged the other.
Seconds were named on the spot and both men insisted that the preliminaries of the

meeting should be arranged at once.

The seconds stepped into an adjoining room to make the grim arrangements for the duel, leaving the two principals in the same

What shall be the weapons?" the second of one party asked: "pistols?"
"No," said the other: "with pistols it is all
over so quickly that one has no chance to see

anything."
The partition between the room in which this discussion occurred and the one in which Cham and Gillie, glaring at the floor, were waiting was so thin that the two men heard At the remark just quoted they looked up

"That isn't very funny to hear," said Cham. "Hardly," said Gillie. "We'd better go ont on the stage."

They went out into the solemn gloom of

the deserted stage and found that also unpleasant. 'Let's go out on the street," said one to the other.

They went out and presently saw a good many people going into a restaurant. They followed mechanically and sat down at a

table.
Half an hour afterward, when the seconds had completed the arrangements for the tight, they were surprised not to find the principals where they left them; and when they went in search of them, they found them supping merrily together, entirely reconciled.—Youth's Companion.

I asked a little tot one Sunday what church I asked a little tot one Sunday what church she had been to. She replied in the most dignified manner:
"To the 'Piscolopian Church." Then throwing up her head: "I don't fink s'e minister is a bit nice."
"Why not?" I asked.
"Why, Miss Marion, just fink! he weared his nightie gown right into church."

The BEST 5c. PIECE of GENUINE SUN. CURED TOBACCO on earth is Hickok's Fig. Try it and see.

Your report says 250 old men and boys made this fight against 2,500 of the enemy. Those who have used this column claim that made this fight against 2,500 of the enemy.

A Perfect Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A HUGE STONE WEIGHING TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS DISSOLVES UNDER ITS ACTION.

[Reprint from the New England Medical Monthly for November, 1890.]

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

CASE OF MR. S. STATED BY DR. GEORGE H. PIERCE.



H. PIERCE, of DANBURY, CONN., to the NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY for Novemher, 1830 (see page 76 of that journal), and represents THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE of some of the largest specimens of TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS OF DISSOLVED

STONE discharged by a patient designated as "Mr. S.," under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

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A of architecture; Hancock's "MARITANA" is the standard of fine sun-cured Chewing O

N 3. The "PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA" was lighted with oil, but now everything is B lighted by electricity, therefore chew HANGOCK'S "ELECTRIC."

4. The "HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON" have not been equaled ret; it is the same with h'ancock's "NOBBY TWIST".

O 5. The hunters of Old Greece brought sacrifices in the "TEMPLE OF DIANA AT CEPHESUS"; the hunters of now-a-day would not sacrifice Hancock's "RANGER."

C ". The "MAUSOLKUM OF ARTEMIS" went to fragments long ago, but HANCOCK'S C "ZULLEIKA" is still in the front.

K 7. The "STATUE OF THE OLYMPIAN JUPITER" was a masterpiece of sculpture. O sell-w.fdsuly

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